THE DEAR DOMINION.

English and American Interest in Its Welfare.

BUBBLES ON THE POLITICAL SURFACE.

The Herald and London Times Stirring Up Canadian Lethargy.

A NEW PHASE OF ANNEXATION

America To Be Annexed in Place of the Dominion.

WHAT A HUNDRED YEARS MAY BRING.

The Future of the Gallant Seventh Regiment.

A Warning from the History of the Goths and Romans."

The Beatified Beatty, of the Toronto Leader His Tory Views of the Situation-A Very Loyal Population.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 25, 1872. The late San Juan decision, the remarks thereon of the London Pimes, the perilous position of the Macdonald Ministry, the threatening attitude of the reform party, growing daily as it is in the popujar confidence and pushing toryism nearer to the wall, make the present moment favorable for noting the surface bubbles on the sea of Canadian poli tics. Your commissioner and the Times editorial telling Canada to "git up and git" arrived about the same time. As if the concluding lines of that article were not enough to throw the extremely Densitive minds of this people into a ferment, the HERALD, anticipating the Times, had already sounded a somewhat similar keynote; but-great est offence of all-it had touched with what they are pleased to consider here a malign subtlety o purpose that ever so raw a subject—annexation. For some time past

DOMINION POLITICS AND DOMINION MATTERS generally have been in a lethargic state, and some minion newspapers have had no excuse whatever for being in existence. The fact that my favorite newspaper of this city gives two columns of United States news to one column of Canadian demonstrates how small a part the ebb and flow of life throughout this vast territory contribute to the printers' income. There is a little more stir now since London and New York have turned their powerful lenses on this bashful stripling of a nation. There is a fierce bristling up of the loyal elements who believe the equatorial belt would slip off the girth of the globe and the North Pole nod from its base if the various Union Jacks and royal coats of arms were hauled down and laid in a lum ber loft. Our own war and matters growing out of it, the Fenian forays and the establishment of the minion, have made these people more loyal than before. But there is

AN EXTRA LOYAL CLASS, who insist upon clapping a plaster over any man's month who ventures to question the supreme beauty and advantage of British connection. This class I can recognize on the street by the superio squence of their bearing. They look as if they and been sent out from the other side with royal commissions in their pockets "to see that every thing is all right, you know."

I find there are two parties,

THE CONSERVATIVE AND REFORM PARTIES. The first is in power, with Sir John A. Macdonald for Premier. The second, like the outside unfortu pates everywhere, is seeking to get in. The points of difference between them are these:- The conservatives, like the tories of England, want strong vernment and stagnation. They are made ur equally of French and English speaking people, and if they had their own way no turnpike roads would be built, no changes of administration would occur, offices would be hereditary and, like in the lotos eaters' island, all things would always seem the same. They were strong till recently. Now they are weakening fast. These serfs of precedent and tradition insisted that the government of the Dominion knew better than the people's representatives how to distribute the people's money in works of education, improvement, &c. The reformers making up the opposition protested. The succeeded in controlling the great Pacific Railroad enterprise, and, most flagrant thing of all, they and subsidies in which they were themselves inter ested. The reformers have, in consequence of these things, gained great strength, and as one of their special hobbies is the fullest encouragement of emigration, they are every day making capital

"OH! WHERE IS MY JOHNNY GONE ?" "Where are the leading men of Canada to found ?" I asked of an earnest native. "Ha! ha!" laughed he, in a sardonic way. "You will find the ing men who are paid by the people to carry on the government any place but where the ought to be. They are running around the coun try all the time, and as for Lord Dufferin-but don't mind him so much, because he is a strangerhe is as hard to find as a needle in a bundle of hay." This economic citizen had no right to allu to Lord Dufferin in that connection, for Lord Dufferin is very popular, and his business should be to travel over the land and make himself ac quainted with it. It is of enormous compass, and fun or pastime is not the correct name for a horse ride of a few hundred miles through its dense and dismal wildernesses.

NOT HALP AS MAD AS THEY OUGHT TO BE. It appears to me the people of the Dominion are not half so mad as they ought to be over the cavalier tone of the editorial in the Times. They are "riled," in a measure, but there is no "cutting up." I have heard no threats of setting up separate establishment, or ordering annexation papers from the State Department in Washington. It is too soon to expect an outburst of feeling. News travels slowly, and editors and politicians take far more time than our own to work themselves up to the requisite pitch of passion. The HERALD ha given infinitely more concern to the "loyal" organs, and in the blind and amusing fury of their abuse they actually call Stanley's story of the discovery of Livingstone "apocryphal," though t most gracious Queen put the seal of her faith on it by a valuable present to the intrepie

By the time I reach Ottawa, the capital it may be possible news of the Times' diabolical atterances may have penetrated the timber country and fired the Canadian hearts of oak.

The Globe is

RAKING SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD fore and aft for the part he took in the Treaty of Washington. It says, substantially, that if he had only made an honest protest against the preten cions of the United States in the fishery business and disclosed the aim of the American Commis gioners on the San Juan boundary line, or something to that effect, what has happened might have been averted and the honor and the interests of Canada saved. The Globe does not blame England as it blames Sir John, for it believes he could have made the matter so plain to the English people that their commissioners would have been com-

pelled to adopt a different policy towards America to the advantage of Canada. Houp la! As for the *Times*' editorial, it is denounced by both parties, who hold the *Times* slone responsible and abuse it for its "brutal dictation." There need be no doubt the ultimate result of

THE "INSULTING PROPOSITION" from England to Canada to take up her bed and walk will be the formation of an emphatic "inde pendence party," having for its first aim the chooling of the people to national self-reliance and turning them from "apprentices" into journeymen more and more apparent to this country that a day must arrive when the progressive people of England will deem the keeping of Canada as an ernamenta appanage of the Crown too perilous for the profitgame not worth the candle-and Canada will have to set up housekeeping on her own account, with Sir John A. Macdonald for head bottlewasher.

ANNEXATIONISTS PEW AND PAR BETWEEN. In this part of the Dominion the annexationists are very lew. The Irish, the only foreign element likely to throw up their hats for a wedding between Canada and America, are represented on the annexation question by a mere handful. English, Scotch and French prefer things as they are, but you and I can see how a time might be apt to arrive when annexation would have an irresistible attraction for this side of the lakes. In their papers they call us "Yankees." as the South was ac customed to do before the war, but the South attaches a different significance to the term now. They are

AFRAID OF OUR DEBT and of many things in our social and political systems, which we are well aware have nothing harm ful in them, but viewed through Canadian spectacles are dreadful scourges. New York, as we see it through the innocent and inflamed optics of quiet people here, is a veritable Sodom, sending forth the poison of its atmosphere through all the arteries of the land, and only prevented from infecting the healthy system of the Dominion by the intervention of the chain of lakes and the river St. Lawrence. Then there are the Fenians, who helped so much to put an extinguisher on the annexation spirit, which had lived in spite of Mackenzie's abortive rebellion, and flourished more or less down to the period of O'Neill's venture at Ridgeway.

ANOTHER SOMETHING IN THE WAY.

Then the Dominion folks are "high-toned" in the selection of their company. Union with us they are afraid would soil their garments overmuch. They might stand the Fenians, but to be compelled to tolerate the following alliterated crowd be asking too much-for instance, the wild and wicked Woodhull; the sensational sorehead, Phillips; the antique anomaly Susan B.; the red-handed Reddy the Blacksmith; the vinegarized virgin Anna Dickinson; the soothing syrup of syntax, Theodore Tilton: the gasconading gasbag, Train the simulating Senator. Simon Cameron, and the bounding bummer of the border, Buffalo Bill.

AY, HERE'S THE RUB. As for the United States conquering the Dominion, that is a question which has had its day in these regions. It was possible once, they say, but now we are prepared to talk of conquering you. Did you ever? Yes, indeed. This beggarly country, as we have so long considered it, talks in a quiet, perhaps a facetious, way of annexing us. Stranger things might happen. The Huns, Goths, Scythians, Tartars, Danes and Norsemen occupied a climate like this, and on the battle field, fighting on the aggressive, were numerically inferior to the elegant nations they thrashed into chaff. I can meet men of finer build and more healthful appearance larger thews and sinews and hardler mettle in a five minutes' walk on the streets of Toronto than in the same space of time in any city in the Union. except San Francisco or Louisville, Ky. This is of small account here or there as we are now situated with our superior weapons and war training, but

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW, a mere bagatelle in the life of a nation, we may be as little able to withstand an army of a million of these Scythians of the future sweeping down on our rich cities as the Romans were to stop the sweep of Alarac and his Goths. A century hence our Seventh regiment will have grown so utterly enervated that carriages will be needed to take them on parade. The privates will be laid up with rheumatism and the officers with the gout, these terrible Canadians, observing frugal living, sound sleep and healthful labor, will start out some ng and enter New York by the St. Nich olas boulevard, driving our gouty and rheumatic garde nationale in their carriages through the Central Park and capturing them in a body on Fifth avenue.

HOW CANADA MAY CONQUER US. The climate, soil and character of the people are favorable to the development of a splendid fighting race. They are greatly in the open air and very fond of field sports; the soil yields no luxuries unbidden; they close their liquor stores at sever P. M. Saturdays, and thus that elsewhere fatal night to the laborer and mechanic is here passed in sobriety. The climate, while severe, is invigo rating, and disciplines to hardship. There is in finitely less of the morbid and racking lust of gain among them than there is with us, and this con tributes to a better and sounder constitution and physique. The country absorbs yearly some of the healthiest blood and best labor of Europe. Emi grants who make up their minds to stay on this soil have to work harder as a rule than across the border. They have to contend with more that developes character and makes it strong in direction. The young men of country are all drilled to arms. Thus you se there is a nationality maturing on this territory that is not to be despised, and one far more calcu-lated to strengthen the United States by being independent than by being annexed to it under any pretence. As the HERALD remarked lately,

A CHAIN OF INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS all the way down from the North Pole is the best guarantee of republican liberty. Commenting on this a Toronto gentleman observed that if the Canadian people could be brought to think that the Americans would make a compact securing a mutual and inviolable independence, an honorable league, offensive and detensive, and reasonable trade and tariff regulations, there might be a movement for independence. This idea will bear future development; but an annexation or independenc party I have yet to find.

TERRIBLE TACTICS OF THE TORONTO LEADER. I dropped into the Teronto Leader office the other day to see the kind of an institution that sent forth that comically cantankerous article on the HERALD because of its remarks about the tran sition period that seemed to be at hand in the politics and interests of the Dominion. I found it was a country youth who had been entrusted with the "splurge" that had been made, and that it was merely the desperate effort of a moribund sheet to die with the clangor of notoriety in its ears. I was sorry for this discovery, because I had hoped to give it many an opportunity within the next three or four weeks to "split the ears of the groundlings, and also because the estimable gentiemen connected with it were extremely kind and courteous. I saw Mr. James Beatty, the proprietor of the paper and Member of Parliament.

He is a fine ould Irish gentleman, One of the rale ould stock—

one of that

who carry every inch of heart and mind and the carmine of convivial feeling in their faces. He reminded me of the great Denis Sadlier, the bookseller of New York, who, once upon a time, protest ed in the HERALD against being credited with "a brogue so magnificent as Daniel O'Connell's," Denis averred he had lost it forty years before; but his friends insisted on saying that he had found it again every time they met him and heard his meliffluous greeting. Each of these two remarkable men is a representative Irishman of the successfu class; and while my beatified friend Beatty, like St. Patrick, has built a church and on it put a steeple, the sanctimonious Sadiler has flooded the country with sacred literature. The member of Parliament and the bookseller are as like as hen's eggs, and each is crossing over to the frosty side of life with a serene twinkle in the eye that, all things considered, times have gone well with them in this valley of tears.

VIEWS OF THE BEATIFIED BRATTY. The bewildered Beatty, talking with that singularly pungent and sharp-cut accent of the North

of Ireland which seems to bite away the vowels nd leave the consonants quivering on the tongue, said to me, "My paper is not, as I see intimated in the HERALD, an organ of the Dominion government. It is the organ of no party, no administra tion. Whatever is good in party or government I advocate; whatever is bad I denounce. As for the HERALD's remarks, we only make such response as the voice of the people would express. There is no feeling beyond the reflection of that which ents. A paper and its readers make cause. We want no annexa-America is in no condition to ask us to enter her We are doing well as it is. We are developing our resources, spreading out our lines of travel, rendering our political machinery more handy and serviceable, and have every reason to be thankful with our present condition. America give us in return for our allegiance is certain that Canada has no desire to change her relations, and whatever blowing the papers in New York or elsewhere may have to the contrary will have no effect on the situation. The HERALD. having a large circulation and influence at the other side, may give the impression to the people of the United States that we are fretting for con nection with them. Where is the use in spreading such a delusion ? If we wanted union with America plenty of men and papers would give expression to the sentiment in the morning. you hear nothing of the kind you may be sure the

enevolent Beatty took his departure. THE PROMINENT INDEPENDENCE ADVOCATES. The only man of prominence in this city who came out for independence was Hon. William Mc Dougali; but it appears he dodged around among parties, and now he may be found supporting the dministration. They have a common trick here, unless a man is well known, of killing off a candidate for office by saying he harbors annexation sen timents. Sir A. T. Galt, of Montreal, is the other prominent advocate of independence, and, as everybody knows, Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nev Brunswick, is the leading spirit of the annexation company. Other views of Canada I shall obtain at the capital, Ottawa.

It being near the bewitching hour of night the

sire has no existence."

A HISTORIC MEETING.

Senators Wilson and Sumner Meet in a Broadway Stage and Have a Good Long Talk. Senator Wilson was in the city yesterday. He called on all his old friends and then started to go

lown town. At Canal street he got into an omnibus. A gentleman who sat next to the door asisted him in getting in. Senator Wilson did not know at first who it was, when he suddenly heard a

It was the gentleman who had helped him in. Senator Wilson looked at him, and, beaming in a

"Hallo, Wilson !"

smile, said:—
"Hallo, Sumner!" The two friends shook hands cordially.
"Well. I declare, this is a surprise," said the next

Vice President.
"Well, I declare, this is a surprise," said the next
Vice President.
"Well, old boy, how are you?" the eloquent
champion of Horace Greeley asked.
"I'm very well, old boy; how are you?" Senator
Wilson returned, still shaking his friend's hand. Wilson returned, still shaking his friend's hand.
Senator Sumner said he was pretty well; indeed he
was very well. His health had greatly improved.
"Yes, you look a good deal better." Senator Wilson said, delighted; "the trip to Europe has done
you good. You look a great deal better. And now
tell me all about Europe."
Senator Sumner told him everything—everything
he had told the Berald reporter the day before.

he had told the Berald reporter the day before. At the City Hall the two friends got out and went to the *Tribune* office, where they had another good long talk. Both were delighted to see each other, and not a word referring to politics or the Presidential election was spoken. When they had parted Senator Wilson went to the Astor House, where he met a reporter of the they had parted Senator Wilson went to the Astor House, where he met a reporter of the Astor House, where he met a reporter of the Herald and partock of some beef broth and an apple pudding. Senator Wilson was in a very good humor and talked freely to the reporter. Among other things he said that the Senate had more men of ability now than it had at the times of Webster, Clay and Calhoun. Speaking of the future of the country, he said that Canada would belong to the United States before this generation had passed away, that probably several of the Northern provinces of Mexico would "come to us, too," and that "we would have a controlling influence in the West Indies." "I think," said Senator Wilson, "that this country will yet contain a population larger than that of Europe."

AMUSEMENTS

Italian Opera-La Favorita. The chef d'œuvre of Donizetti was given for the last time last evening. Madame Lucca's name and same will ever be identified with the last scene in this opera. In her pathetic appeal to Fernando for mercy, and the ecstatic outburst "E flo ver, io m'abbandono," in which she is united again to the tional charm to the highly dramatic finale of the work. The beautiful aria, "Ah! mio Fernando," revealed much tenderness and passion, and in the magnificent Anale to the third act her voice range out with a wealth of tone that seemed to fill the entire building. In quantity as well as quality of tone Madame Lucca's voice is phenomenal. Next to her comes the Alfonso, Signor Sparapani, who by following our advice and not forcing his voice so as to sing sharp, improved his rendering of the rôle immensely. He sang the aria, "Vien, Leonora," and with Madame Lucca the duet, "Ah l'aito ardor," and the grand aria, "A tanto amor," in a style becoming a conscientious artist. Abrug-nedo was in better voice than usual, and he gave "Spirito gentil" with a Brignoli-like degree of weetness and expression; but his voice is so uncertain in tone and power that he always leaves the disagreeable impression that even after his best efforts he has barely escaped breaking down. It is an unbalanced voice, that cannot be depended upon, and the artist betrays in his actions on the stage an irresolution and want of confidence generally iatal to success. In the final duet he is so completely overshadowed by Madame Lucca that it night be called a solo instead of a duet. M. Coulon did not reach the standard of his first essay in the rôte of Balthazar. His voice was tremulous and uncertain. Here we must exclaim against the brass instruments of the orchestra that accompanied his denunciation of the King in the second act. They disregarded the baton of Mr. Maretzek during the greater part of the seens and only his firmness kept them from introducing chaos. This evening there will be a grand Thanksgiving performance, the first part being a concert and the second consisting of acts from the operas of "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Crispino." best efforts he has barely escaped breaking down.

Musical and Theatrical Notes The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society gives its first concert on Saturday evening. Though only half as old as the New York Society, the Brooklyn Philharmonic is very ambitious to equal its elder sister.

and is doing some very good work. Niblo's did not open last night, as was expected and is not to be opened till Saturday. The work of furnishing the house, though pushed forward with great vigor, has been found too immense to allow Leo and Lotus" to be produced as early as the impatience of the managers and the public desired. On Sunday last Mrs. James A. Oates was married in St. Louis to Tracy W. Titus, her business manager. The ceremony took place in the parlor of the Southern Hotel, in the presence of Mrs. Oates theatrical company, a number of invited guests, including the local editorial fraternity, and the bride's mother, from Kentucky. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Berkely, of the Episcopal Church, and the bride was given away by Mr. Jones, the treasurer of Debar's Opera House, where Mrs. Oates has been playing. Mrs. Oates was particularly happy in being married in the presence of the "local editorial fraternity," and it is to be hoped the brotherhood was equally well pleased.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. This admirable collection of paintings at present on exhibition at the Academy of Design will be scattered over the country in a few days, and in order to allow the public the advantage of seeing it the Academy will be open to-day and this even ing, A saunter through the gallery is a small art education, as it will enable any one interested in art to make a close acquintance with nearly all the prominent artists of Europe. They are represented more completely than is usual, and the visitor has an opportunity not alone of comparing them with one another, but even with themselves. This feature, even more than the unusual high average merits of the works, lends the great attraction to the collection.

WASHINGTON

Summary of Topics Discussed in the President's Message.

ESSENCE OF DEPARTMENTAL WISDOM.

The Rehabilitation of American Ocean Commerce and What is Recommended.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

The American Educational System Approved Abroad.

Estimated Receipts from Internal Revenue.

Renewal of the Mexican Joint Commission Treaty for the Settlement of Claims.

USURIOUS BANKS TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

The Workingmen's National Council-A Political Savant on a Tour of Inspection-Turkey-Day Eve at the Capital-The Hydrographic Office and the Arctic Regions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1872. Summary of the Topics of the President's Message-Essence of Departmental Rec-

ommendations. The following is understood to be a correct summary of the topics of the President's Message, the subjects being herein grouped according to the several executive departments to which they pertain:-Under the head of Foreign Relations are references to the successful result of the Geneva arbitration and the necessity of early legislation to give effect to several articles of the Treaty of Washington, and for the disposition of the \$15,500,000 to be paid by Great Britain in satisfaction of the Alabama claims. Satisfaction is expressed at the ending of the dispute about the possession of San Juan Island, through the arbitration of the Emperor William. Mention is made of the organization and progress of a joint commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and British North America. Regret is expressed, in brief terms, at the continuance of a desultory though desolating civil war in the island of Cuba and hopes are repeated that it may not be of much longer duration. The delay of the Spanish American Claims Commission, organized under a treaty with Spain for the settlement of American claims arising out of the Cuban insurrection, is alluded to as being beyond the control of either government and the belief entertained that sat isfactory progress will now be made with such claims. The release of Dr. Houard on the demand of this government claims a friendly word in commendation of the good disposition of the Spanish government in the midst of difficulties The restoration of internal prosperity and good order in France under a republican form of government is noticed as encouraging to the friends o republican government everywhere. The approaching international exhibition at

Vienna is commended to Congress as a fit-

ting object for a generous appropriation aid of the display of American art and industry, and the sending over of American artisans to study and transplant to this country such inventive ideas as are to be gathered in a reunion of the industries of all civil ized nations. The visit of the Japanese Embassy is referred to as giving promise of the extension of the liberal foreign policy upon which that country has entered in the past few years, and in this connection the recommendation is renewed that Congress shall provide for the education of a sufficient number of American youths as interpreters at our legations and consulates in China and Japan. In treating of Mexico the Presi dent notices with satisfaction the improved prospects of that country under a new administration of its affairs, and the apparent submission of all classes to law and order; mentions the successful negotiation of a treaty extending the term of the Joint Commission to settle the claims of the citizens of each republic upon the other, and calls attention to the report of the United States Com mission of Inquiry into the state of the Rio Grande border, as exhibiting a situation of gravity requiring the best efforts of both governments to sup press. In relation to financial and commercial affairs, the President alludes to the gratifying reductions of the public debt and the interest burden as exhibited in the report of the Secretary the Treasury; asks careful consideration of the Secretary's recommendations in relation to disposing of the junding loan authorized by law; approves the wise tariff reductions of the last session; reports the step taken in execution of the law requiring retrenchment in the expense of collecting internal revenue speaks impressively of the necessity of restoring the prosperity of American shipbuilding and the carrying trade, and suggests how they may be in part restored; condemns the speculative opera tions in the gold and currency of country, as bringing paralysis and loss upon legitimate trade and industry, and defends the easures taken by the government for the relief of the business interest. Referring to military affairs. he pays a graceful tribute to the character and services of the late General Meade, and recommends, as in his last Message, that the staff corps of the army, in which all promotions and appointments were stopped by the law of 1869, be now re-established on a footing commensurate with the re-

duced necessities of the service. The decay of the Navy is pointed out, and the several recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, including the building of small cruisers, the use of compound marine engines and other suggestions are approved. The advantage of appoint ing officers above the grade of captain by selection instead of seniority alone is reasserted. With reference to matters pertaining to the Interior De partment the President reasserts, substan tially, his lately published views on the Indian policy, and promises its continuance with such modifications as experience or exigency may require. The astonishing increase in population, wealth, industry and education, as attested by the tabulations of the census returns, covering a de cade nearly half consumed by a great war, is pointed out as a subject for national pride and gratitude, and the suggestions of the Commissioner for a closer and more frequent enumeration of the subject matters

census approved. The appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the furtherance of education is again suggested and the benefits of the bureau established at Washington to the cause of education asserted. The agricultural interests of the country receive notice in a mention of the operations of the agricultural bureau. The project of establishing a telegraph service in connection with the postal system is strongly recommended, and the careful atten tion of Congress invited to the Postmaster General's views in relation to re-establishing and enlarging of the Ocean Mail service under our own flag, and abolishing or restricting the franking system. The President makes no direct recommendation on the question of amnesty, but reache the subject indirectly by suggesting that if amnesty be extended to those excluded from the provisions of the late bill it be upon individual application

and upon condition of the applicant taking an oath to support and defend henceforth the constitution of the United States. He expresses the belief that the disorders which have marked the history of some of the States formerly in rebellion have virtually disappeared, and that the quiet enjoyment of political rights is assured

The election laws are mentioned as having been fully tested and proved efficacious in the late elections, and allusion is made to the vindication of republican institutions in the peaceful end at the ballot oox, of an energetic political campaign, extending over several months. The miscella neous topics of the Message embrace a reference to the Beston fire; the President's well-known views of civil service reform; recommendations for an increase of the salaries of various government officers; for for the protection of immigrants affoat and while on the way to their destination by national authority; for stricter legislation to secure the safety of passengers and crews in seagoing steamers, and for government aid to the approaching centennial

The Rehabilitation of American Ocean Commerce-Plans and Recommendations of the Secretaries-Mr. Robeson's Scheme.

There were three sets of recommendations made

last session, from the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy and the Postmaster General, relative to to the rehabilitation of American ocean commerce and carrying trade, all of which, in perhaps slightly modified forms, will be renewed in their forthcoming reports. The Postmaster General concerns himself with the mail facilities, and proposes to give such payments for ocean service s will stimulate the use of American capital in that direction. He is understood to have always been favorable to the allowing of lines like the Williams & Guion and White Star (said to be largely owned by Americans) to obtain American registers and sail under the flag thereafter. The increased subsidy to the Pacific mail was endorsed by Mr. Creswell, and it is understood he will recommend an increase for the Brazil line, and suggests that one to Mexico, to Australia and one at least to Europe should be subsidized so as to make a successful beginning. The Secretary of the Treasury, to whose plan in the main the President leans, would establish Commissioners of Navigation and Comnerce, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretaries of War and Navy and Postmaster Gen eral, to make regulations and keep a supervision over maritime interests. By the proposition of Mr. Boutwell, now pending before the House in a somewhat modified form, a general system of graduated bounties, designed to encourage the construction and employment of American ships, es pecially of iron material, was proposed to be divided over a stated period, so that the bounty for a 3,000-ton iron steamer, regularly employed for five years, would be ton, the total being the difference between the cost of such a ship Clyde and on the Delaware. Vessels of other classes would get less, until the lowest amount would be \$3 per ton. It was proposed to raise this bounty from a special fund, which would cause the same to be no real loss to the Treasury. Secretary Robeson's plan was largely the result of the views presented by John Roach; Mr. Thompson, of Chester, and others interested in enriching themselves at government expense, who claim that the admission of free ships will not aid our carrying trade, and that mere mail subsidies would not set or maintain an ocean steam marine affoat against the great capital and other interests involved in the European lines. Mr. Robeson proposes, reality, to make of his proposed postal steam marine the basis of the new navy he wishes to create-swift cruisers for the high seas, heavy guns on floating armored batteries and the tor pedo system for coast and harbor defence. The cruisers, Mr. Robeson argues, can be used under proper regulation as mail steamers, and to that end private capital can be encouraged to myest in this direction, by material aid, which can be withdrawn from the navy estimates proper. In other words, there can be spent in aiding the construction of swift iron steamers, to postal purposes in time peace and as cruisers in time of war, a certain proportion of the navy appropriations. The vessels are to be built by private parties, under such plans as the department may determine to render them available for its purposes. This is Mr. Robeson's method of obtaining the needful, and he also outlined a system of mail steamship service, which includes thirteen principal line and ropean ports, three to and from Central and South American ports and the balance on the Pacific-to Francisco, China, Japan, the East Indies, the principal islands of the Indian Archipelago and the Australian ports. In some way these general ideas and plans are to be revived. Usurious Banks to be Called to Account.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in his report, calls upon Congress for an interpretation of the law imposing penalties upon the banks for taking usurious interest. Since the report has been made it has been ascertained that the First National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., is one of the banks against which specific charges have been made. A tion has been filed, accompanied with an affidavit of the facts in the case, praying the Comptroller to institute proceedings to forfeit the charter of the bank. The Comptroller called upon the Solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion, and received one that taking usurious interest was a forfeiture of the charter. The Comptroller placed the papers in the hands of the Committee on Banks an Banking, where they now remain. Our School System Adopted in Sweden. Spain, South America and Japan.

Señor Domingo Toro, of Santiago, Chile, who is vis ting the United States on some business connected with the municipality of that, the largest city in the Republic, visited the Bureau of Education to make inquiries relative to our school and other educational matters. In conversation with Commissioner Eaton Señor Toro, who is the grandson of the first President of Chile, gave an interesting account of school progress in Santiago. The School is himself an active member of the "Primary School Society," an association whose scope is somewhat like that of a society which formerly ex isted in New York city, and was the forerunner of its present comprehensive school The Santiago society is largely evstem. composed of young men who, having been educated "National Institute"-a superior school of the German gymnasium type-have become quite liberalized. The Primary School Society have established a system of schools which are doing much good, in which the education is free and secular. The municipality also maintain primary schools, which, however, are not secular in character. Th Republic only maintains or aids the secondary schools, and furnished Santiago a certain annual amount, which is expended for that purpose. The Protestant churches, six in number, also maintain free schools, and the Jesuits do the same. The society schools, with which Senor Toro is identified, are growing in usefulness and popularity. He states that the reports of our Bureau have been received in Chile, and extracts thereof translated into Spanish. The Commissioner has recently had a curious illustration in a roundabout way of the interest the Bureau documents arouse. General Andrews, our Minister to Sweden, wrote and sent here an interesting paper on the school system there. This was published quite recently. General Andrews was shown a translation thereof into Spanish which was published in an Argentine South American) paper. The government of Japan has, the Commissioner learns, appropriated \$2,000,000 for the establishment of primary schools

Renewal of the Mexican Joint Claims Treaty.

there.

Mr. Mariscal, Mexican Minister to this country, and Mr. Nelson, our Minister to Mexico, had a long interview to-day with Secretary Fish at the State Department in relation to affairs between ourselves and Mexico. The meeting was satisfactory to all concerned, and before it ended the treaty ne-

gotiated by the Secretary with the Mexican Min-

ister for the extension of the Joint Commission on

claims for two years from next February was signed, scaled and delivered. Minister Nelson is a warm friend and admirer of President Lerdo de Tejada and believes that his administration, both in promise and performance, will realize our just expectations. He left for New York to-night. The earlier pages of the report of our Commissian on the border disturbances were delivered to the Secretary to-day in order that the printing of the

document for Congress may bagin. A Political Savant on a Tour of Inspece tion.

The President received to-day, among other callers, Mr. Van Vliet, a subject of the Netherlands, resident in Java, who is a member of the French Institute and the Royal Society of Madrid. This gentleman, who is a political savant, is on a tour throughout the United States, and returns home by way of Havana, the Sandwich. Islands, China and Japan, to reduce and systematize the results of his observations in the countries Visited. Turkey-Day Eve. Comparatively little business was transacted in

the public departments to-day, the greater part of the clerks and other employes having ceased work at noon to prepare for Thanksgiving. A special order was issued by Secretary Boutwell giving those employed in his department leave to retire at that hour. The United States Hydrographic Office

and the Aretic Regions.

The United States Hydrographic office, under Captain Wyman, continues to make accessible to Americans and Englishmen the publications of other nations on the expeditions to the Arctic regions. The large volume discussed in the Geographical Mittheilungen of 1872, page 155, is being followed by supplements containing the later ac-counts. The second contains a minute chart of the European Arctic Ocean, which combines, in a very practical manner, all explorations up to 1870, and deep sea soundings in relation to currents and magnetic observations.

The Hon. Working Man.

The second meeting of the Mechanic and Workingmen's National Council was held here last night. all the trade and labor interests were repre-sented. The Council effected a permanent organization, and elected N. E. Ridstone, Presid George Lovelace and R. H. Merrill, Vice Presidents for the ensuing year, and O. C. Boteler, Secretary. The Council will convene every two weeks; delegates from all mechanical and labor associations throughout the United States will be admitted to seats and entitled to hold them until succeeded by other delegates; and thus a continued session, for the consideration of the interests of mechanics and working people will be secured. The action of the Council thus far promises good results. Estimated Receipts from Internal Reve-

nue.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates the receipts of internal taxation for the year ending with June next at \$103,000,000, of which \$33,000,000 will be derived from tobacco. \$51,000,000 from spirits, \$9,000,000 from fermented liquors, \$8,000.000 from matches and bankers checks, and the rest from miscellaneous sources. He makes no important suggestions in his report, having included them all in his bill to reorganize the Internal Revenue service. This bill has the approval of all the former Commissioners who have been consulted, most of the Supervisors of Internal Revenue and the Committee of Ways and Means.

Treasury Balances.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:-Currency, \$7,522,115 84; coin, \$72,390,549 20; including coin certificates, \$20,848,000; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$23,470,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 28-1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours, The barometer has risen on the Lower Lakes and

ver the Eastern and Middle States, with clear weather and westerly to northerly winds; from the Ohio Valley southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts, northerly and northeasterly winds, with partly cloudy weather; in the Northwest, over the Upper Lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, southerly and westerly winds, with generally clearing and clear weather.

For the Lower Lakes, and thence over the New England and the Middle States northerly to westerly winds, increased pressure and clear weather; Tennessee, the Gulf and the South Atlantic States northerly winds, veering to northeasterly, with partly cloudy and clearing weather; in the Northwest and thence to the Lower and Middle Ohio Valley and Michigan southwesterly win diminishing pressures and partly cloudy and warmer weather. The Weather in This City Yesterday

The following record will show the change in temperature for the past twenty-former parison with the corresponding day parison with the corresponding day indicated by the thermometer at I made indicated by the thermometer at I made indicated by the thermometer at I made indicated by the I made indicated by I made indicated

last year 47%

PIGEON SHOOTING IN TRENTON. Two matches came off at Greensburg, on the Bel-

videre Railroad line, four miles outside of Trenton, yesterday, and resulted in Messrs. Holt and Rob nson being declared the winners. The first match was warmly contested, and some good shooting was made by both contestants. This is the second time for Mr. Holt to defeat Mr. Spittle. The latter won a victory last week at Philadelphia over Mr. Holt, which was owing, as already reported in the Herald, to an accident which happened to the Trentonian when taking his second last shot. There was a large crowd of the admirers of the trigger present, and the day's amusement terminated in a highly satisfactory manner to all. The following is a summary:—

Purse \$200—113 owince shot, an H trap, 21 birds, 21 yards rise, 50 yards boundary.

Holt—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1.—Killed, 15; missed, 3; total, 22.

Spittle—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1.—Killed, 17; missed, 4; total, 21.

The second match was between Messrs. Robinson and Young, residents of Trenton. Both contestants did very well for tyros, and after a very nice contest Mr. Robinson succeeded in taking the laurels. Annexed is the summary:—

Purse \$100—1 ounce shot, an H trap, 21 birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary.

Robinson—0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1.—Killed, 12; missed, 9; total, 21.

FAD ROADS AT PORT WASHINGTON.

BAD ROADS AT FORT WASHINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The Kingsbridge road is in a fearfal condition owing to the neglect of the Commissioners ap-pointed to widen it. These men have been promsing from day to day for almost two years to make their report of awards and assessments, but they have not so far kept their word. What is the reason? Why this delay? The Corporation Counsel should compet his subordinates and appointees to do their duty. Will the HERALD oblige us all by stirring them up? There will soon be a series of indignation meetings unless the Commissioners take a hint from ONE OF THE SUPPERERS.

A BLOODY AFFRAY IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Nov. 27, 1872. In Cornish, Me., on Saturday last, two young men, named Daniel French and William Day, h quarrel with a Rugsley family, during which Levi Rugsley, the old man, aged seventy-three, had his skull fractured with a crowbar, and he will probably die. His daughter was knocked down, and French was seriously injured by Rugsley's son with a manure fork. French and Day were bound over in the sum of \$1,500.

THE BOSTON CALAMITY.

Nine Bodies Recovered from the Ruins of the Burnt District.

Boston, Nov. 27, 1872. Nine bodies have been recovered from the rains of the fire, and five of them identified. Nineteen

bodies supposed to be buried in the rains are still Contributions to the Harvard College aund now